(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1486.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1774.

LONDON, *October* 30.

SOME time ago a bailiff, who had tried almoſt every expedient to arreſt a Quaker, without ſucceſs, reſolved to adopt the habit and manner of one, in expectation of better fortune. In this diſguiſe, he knocked at Aminadab's door, and inquired if he was at home; the houſekeeper replied, yes. Can I ſee him? ſays the pſeudo Quaker. Walk in, friend, replies ſhe, and he ſhall ſee thee. The bailiff, confident of ſucceſs, walked in; but, after waiting an hour, he rang the bell, and on the houſekeeper's appearing ſaid, "thou promiſed me I ſhould ſee friend Aminadab." "No, friend (anſwered the female Quaker) I promiſed thee no ſuch thing; I only promiſed that he ſhould ſee thee; he has ſeen thee, and he does not like thee." Upon which Mr. Catchpole (as is uſual with ſuch gentry) vented his paſſion in oaths and imprecations, and retired not a little vexed at the diſappointment.

A lady lately died in the neighbourhood of Durham, who had, in the ſpace of five years, married four huſbands. The lady's name was Penny, her firſt huſband's name Pennyman, the ſecond Pennyworth, the third Pennymore, and the fourth Pennyleſs.

The following is an account of what lately happened at a village in north Wales, which is known to be fact. An aged woman, poſſeſſed of a handſome income, died ſuddenly; on which her relations came to take poſſeſſion of the effects, and found in caſh but two-pence halfpenny. Her houſhould conſiſted of a poor apprentice girl, aged 15 years, and a magpie. The relations examined the girl very ſtrictly; but ſhe ſolemnly declared ſhe knew nothing of her miſtreſs's affairs, &c. In the midſt of this ſtir, the magpie ſtruck their attention, by chattering, I will hide more yet, and beating his bill againſt one particular plank in the floor; which cauſed a gentleman preſent to ſay there was great ſagacity in thoſe birds, on which a carpenter was ſent for, who with great difficulty took up the plank, and found it double, and faſtened in the floor by a ſtrong ſteel ſpring, which the old lady could take up at pleaſure, and on opening was found to contain upwards of 900l. The double plank had a crevice in one end, where ſhe puſhed in the money; and as there was a long wire found in a cloſet adjoining, it is thought it was uſed that the entrance ſhould not be choked.

Nov. 4. When the late Sir Robert Ladbroke firſt ſet out in life, the way to procure the higheſt honours of this great metropolis was by induſtry, ſobriety and integrity. No young perſon, however low in life, if poſſeſſed of theſe virtues, but might with reaſon look forward to the flattering hopes of being placed in the city chair; at preſent the caſe is altered. The moſt unwearied induſtry, the moſt ſtrict ſobriety, and unimpeached integrity, muſt give way to the modern ideas of patriotiſm. It is related as an anecdote of Sir Robert, that upon his coming to London, and firſt ſeeing the ſtate coach, he exclaimed, that he ſhould never reſt till he rode in that coach: he purſued the object, and at a very early age was, by his fellow citizens, elevated to that reſpectable ſituation.

They write from Moldavia that the Auſtrians have actually taken poſſeſſion of the famous Turkiſh fortreſs Choczim, and that the whole Auſtrian army in Tranſylvania, and that near Semlin, are in motion.

They write from Liſbon that Mr. Lyttleton, the Engliſh ambaſſador, at the iſſue of a conference with the ſecretary of ſtate, had diſpatched a packet for London, with a plan, containing thirty articles, for ſettling the diſputes with the Engliſh merchants.

A correſpondent obſerves that an abſentee bill would be of great ſervice in England; that is, taxing all thoſe noblemen and gentlemen who live in France almoſt all the ſummer, and ſquander away ſuch immenſe ſums of money among our enemies, to the great injury of this nation.

Nov. 5. By the little attendance Lord North pays in town people imagine that there is nothing tranſacting between our court and that of any nation whatever. But in giving way to this opinion the people will find themſelves in an error; for his lordſhip, we are aſſured, never had more buſineſs upon his hands than at preſent; and therefore retires from town to be the better able to go through it with ſatisfaction to his maſter, and the benefit of the kingdom.

Private letters from Copenhagen ſay that the troubles in that kingdom daily increaſe, and that the aſpiring queen dowager has ſuch a powerful party that it is feared ſhe will overturn the preſent government; that the Pruſſian ambaſſador is conſulted by her and prince Frederick upon all occaſions, and that expreſſes are daily going to and from Berlin, from which it is ſtrongly ſuſpected that the king of Pruſſia is a promoter of the troubles in that unhappy kingdom.

Nov. 9. On Saturday Mr. Serjeant Davy moved the court of king's bench in the cauſe of Lee againſt lieutenant general Gauſell, on the part of the defendant, for a rule for the plaintiff to ſhew cauſe why the general ſhould not be diſcharged out of cuſtody, on account of the illegality of the arreſt, when the court were pleaſed to grant the rule.

The laſt article of charge in an attorney's bill, lately delivered, is, for ſurmounting inſurmountable difficulties, 20l.

We are aſſured from good authority, that both houſes of parliament will meet, for the diſpatch of buſineſs, the day after her majeſty's birth-day, which is obſerved the 18th of January.

A piece of very rich ſilk brocade is now making by order of her majeſty, as a preſent to the princeſs royal, at a houſe in Spitalfields, which without ornament will coſt 30 guineas per yard.

An impartial obſerver of the wily artifices of court agents and envious deſerters remarks, that though Mr. Wilkes was formerly guilty of many imprudences, which threw him into the hands of uſurious Jews, and other plunderers of the unguarded, yet his enemies pay him the higheſt compliment, at the time they hope to ruin his preſent fame. The moſt illuſtrious characters, on the roll of Chriſtian or prophane hiſtory, have been men recovered from vice and error. When theſe abuſers of Mr. Wilkes run back to years long paſt, to furniſh food for malice, they plainly ſhew that whatever he was, Mr. Wilkes is now conſiſtently great; and ſurely this is a ſubject of rejoicing to every liberal mind. Heaven upbraids not, but triumphs over the reformed.

Nov. 10. The Eaſt-India company, we are told, have ſomething in embryo that in the courſe of the winter will make a conſiderable noiſe in the world.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Rome, we are informed, that the Pope, having the rights and intereſts of humanity much at heart, was determined to put a ſtop to the further qualifications of Italian ſingers (by caſtration) but that, juſt as he was upon the eve of carrying the ſame into execution, he received ſo many petitions from all orders of people, "complaining of ſuch an edict ruining the trade of the country," that his holineſs, through policy, was obliged to deſiſt from ſo laudable an undertaking.

It is generally thought lord North will reſign as ſoon as the parlimentary buſineſs of the enſuing winter is concluded. Who is to ſucceed him we cannot tell; but let us hope that it will be an honeſt man, that has from nature and experience unqueſtionable abilities; for ſuch a one is the only fit perſon to fill up an office of ſuch importance. He ſhould, beſides, have a warm zeal both for the honour of his king and the intereſt of his country, without any of thoſe ſordid paſſions which lay him open to the temptations of lucre. We ſhould alſo wiſh him to be one that has few relations to provide for, and who lies under few obligations to others; becauſe this would relieve him from a great number of importunate ſuitors, whom, as a man, a parent, and a grateful friend, he would find it grievous to refuſe. We ſhould further wiſh him to be a favourite of the people, one that has grown to be ſuch from the ſteady and uniform practice of the ſame public virtues, and the temporizing, invariable profeſſion of the ſame public principles; becauſe this will ſhield his character from the ſhafts of envy, and give him that authority, in the minds of men, which thoſe who are deſtitute of the ſame advantages can never obtain. And laſtly, he ſhould——but hold: when ſhall we find a man that poſſeſſes the good qualities already mentioned? not among the nobility now; it is feared, when we lack a Litchfield, a Cheſterfield, and a Lyttleton!

A correſpondent at Elſineur writes, that a ſhoemaker of that town, in a fit of melancholy, not having reſolution enough to make away with himſelf, his life being a burthen to him, determined to be guilty of ſome murder, and deliver himſelf up to the hand of juſtice. Accordingly he ſallied forth at night armed with a knife for the purpoſe, but changing his mind, not daring to put his deſign into execution, he threw himſelf into a canal in one of the ſtreets. Some ſailors hard by hearing his fall into the water, ran to the place, took him out in time, and conducted him home to his houſe. As ſoon as he was free from his deliverers, he ſent his wife to an apothecary, under a pretence of fetching him a cordial, which in fact, he much wanted; he no ſooner found himſelf alone, than he approached his child, which lay in the cradle, embraced it, and cut off its head. At this inſtant his wife returned, found the innocent victim weltering in his blood, and ſhrieked. The noiſe brought the patrole to the houſe, who ſeized the unnatural father, and conducted him to priſon, where, after depriving him of every thing that he could poſſibly make uſe of to deſtroy himſelf, they left him loaded with irons, and abandoned to the moſt violent deſpair. This unhappy creature drew himſelf with difficulty to his priſon window, broke a pane of glaſs with his head, and forcing his neck upon the edge of the broken part, cut his throat, and died.

Nov. 11. A correſpondent aſſures us we were miſinformed about ſir Francis Bernard's being a candidate for the borough of Aylesbury, in Buckinghamſhire; for that it is at Tregony, in Cornwall, the baronet is endeavouring to ſettle his election for the next parliament.

We hear that the foreign Jeſuits intend to apply next ſeſſion of parliament for a bill of naturalization.

The Jeſuits certainly have a better claim to the naturalization and indulgence of government than the Jews, who crucified the patron of their order.

Nov. 13. The following affair is no leſs odd than true:—On Sunday laſt an old country woman, a pigeon fancier, who had not been at church for nine years paſt, had the curioſity to ſtep into a church in this metropolis, and was handed into a pew; not being uſed to the ſolemnity of church ſervice, ſhe ſoon fell aſleep; however, ſhe had not been long in that ſituation before ſhe unfortunately broke wind a tergo, and ſo loud as many of the congregation heard it. A young lad being near, waked her with, "goody, goody, your back door is open." The woman thinking ſhe was at home cried out, "lord, is it, then all my pigeons are gone." She immediately roſe up in great ſurprize, and with great precipitation hurried through a no leſs ſurprized congregation.

We are credibly informed that the earl of Sandwich has drawn up the ſtate of the navy for the inſpection of parliament; and has, it is ſaid, a plan for manning the royal navy for the future, without the odious practice of preſſing, &c.

We are credibly informed, that two men of war, and a frigate of 32 guns, are for the future to be ſtationed in the Streights of Bahama, to protect the Engliſh veſſels trading from North-America to the Weſt-Indies.

There is at this period, ſays a correſpondent, no leſs than half a dozen duels on our news-paper liſts, almoſt ripe for execution, viz. Crawford and Lovell, Kirkman and Graham, Wilkes and the late lord mayor, the playhouſe directors and juſtice Fielding, l—d N—h and l—d S—d—h, and Mr. Reddish and Mr. Macklin; in all of which the public are moſt unſpeakably intereſted.

BOSTON, *February* 3, 1774.

The ADDRESS of his Majeſty's COUNCIL, to his Excellency THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Eſq; Governor of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE board have attentively conſidered your excellency's ſpeech to the two houſes at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

The affair of the Indians at Martha's vineyard has been repeatedly the object of the attention of the general court, and at the laſt ſeſſion a new committee was appointed to go thither to obtain a true ſtate of the facts; and it is expected at this ſeſſion they will make their report. As ſoon as laid before us we ſhall take it into conſideration, and do our part to "prevent all grounds for complaint of the denial or delay of juſtice."

With reſpect to the late ſettlement of the weſtern line of this province, where it is bounded by the eaſtern line of New-York, it gives us great pleaſure, as the diſpute has been the ſource of ſo much miſchief to the two colonies, that your excellency has reaſon to expect his majeſty's confirmation of that ſettlement, as ſoon as the neceſſary formalities of office will admit. And with reſpect to the ſubject of the addreſs of the two houſes in January laſt, we are glad your excellency has reaſon to hope for a ſatisfactory determination and order concerning it.

The order of his majeſty for regulating the future conduct of the governor in the ſupreme court of probate, and in the deciſion of controverſies concerning marriage and divorce, is founded in the higheſt reaſon: for (as it is well obſerved by one of his majeſty's council at law, viz. Richard Jackſon, Eſq; to whom the matter was referred for his opinion in point of law) "it is ſo unſuitable to the nature of a court of juſtice to conſiſt of two branches, each poſſeſſing a negative on the other, that though ſomething like it may be found, yet he conceives no conſtruction ought to be founded on the poſſibility of the exiſtence of ſuch a court, becauſe the inſtances of ſuch (if any) will be found to ſtand on principles not applicable to the preſent caſe. And he is of opinion the governor of the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay may lawfully acquieſce in the determination of the majority of the whole number of counſellors preſent, although he ſhould differ in opinion from that majority; becauſe he conceives it to be paſt doubt that by the clauſe in the charter (which provides that in all acts of government by the general aſſembly or in council, the governor ſhall have the negative voice) nothing more is intended by the words, acts of government in council, than executive acts of ſtate in excluſion of judicial acts, which, though they are the exerciſe of a power derived under government, are never, he believes, comprehended under the deſcription of acts of government." To which may be added, that it is plainly a ſoleciſm that a court of juſtice ſhould be ſo conſtituted, as in many caſes, properly cognizable by it, to be incapable, from the nature of its conſtitution, to give a judgment. We agree with your excellency, that in this conſtruction of the charter, which you ſay is different from what has been by all

governor since its first publication, his majesty has shewn a tender regard for the real interest and convenience of his subjects.

Your excellency is pleased to inform us, that you are "required to signify to the two houses his majesty's disapprobation of the appointment of committees of correspondence, in various instances, which sit and act during the recess of the general court by prorogation."—So far as this matter relates to the board, it can relate to them only in the instance of correspondence with Mr. Agent Bollan; with whom, since they chose him agent, they have divers times appointed a committee to correspond during the recess of the court.

As this is a matter of great importance your excellency will permit us to discuss it with freedom.—When governor Bernard was in the chair he early discovered a disposition to infringe on the rights of the board; and this disposition increased, till at length, regardless of the dignity of his station, he descended to the most ungentlemanly treatment of them, when they either refused an acquiescence with his unwarrantable measures, or endeavoured to support their rights against his usurpation. They had long apprehended, that besides those personal attacks in council, he had by his letters been misrepresenting them to his majesty's ministers; but they had not full evidence of it, till they received authenticated copies of some of his letters to Lord Hillsborough, in which they found themselves personally abused, and all their rights and privileges in their public capacity, and their very existence in that capacity, struck at. Those letters having been laid before parliament unjustly procured a parliamentary censure of the council, and threats of further proceedings against them. Now, though it had been usual in a regular state of things for an agent to be appointed with the concurrence of the three branches of the general court, yet when that state became inverted, when the governor was endeavouring to destroy the rights of the council, when our constitutional rights in general were in danger, and no confidence could be placed in a governor, the principle of self-preservation and the right of defence, naturally inherent in man, both individually and socially considered, required and justified the two houses jointly or severally at their option, to choose an agent or agents for the defence of those rights independent of the governor. But it might frustrate the end of such choice, if they had not the power of appointing a committee to correspond with their agent when chosen: for although the governor should permit them to sit till they had informed and instructed their agent in every thing at that time thought needful, yet after the fullest information and instructions at first given, many things would probably arise during the general court's recess (which by successive prorogations the governor could prolong) to make such a correspondence necessary. If then there be sufficient reason for the appointing an agent independent of the governor (as it clearly appears to us there was and still continues to be) there must be sufficient reason for the means necessary to effect the end of that appointment: among which means is the keeping up and maintaining with him a correspondence, whereby they may be furnished from time to time, as he shall call for them, with all needful information and assistance; which in the recess of the general court cannot be done but by a committee. Among those means is also included a seasonable and just compensation for his services.

On this occasion your excellency will permit us to express our concern, that you were not pleased to give your assent to the first grant made to Mr. Bollan, for his services since his being agent by appointment of the council, when you were not under the obligation of an instruction forbidding you to give such assent.

If the council had an opportunity to state the reasons of that appointment, and those reasons had been permitted to accompany the representation which procured that instruction, it is humbly apprehended they might have occasioned an essential alteration in it, or wholly prevented it. But if the foregoing state of facts should come to his majesty's knowledge, we humbly trust he will see sufficient reason and be graciously pleased to revoke the said instruction.

The procuring instructions that are to affect the rights of either house, or in any other way injure the rights and interests of the province, without giving them a hearing, is a great grievance. In the law courts, even in the smallest concerns, the parties may be heard before judgment; and the opportunity for it is founded on the highest reason and justice. Is there not equal reason and justice that a whole province should be heard on the first motion for, and through the process of instructions that are to affect them in their greatest interests? but in what instance of instructions thus affecting them have they been heard? —when your excellency was stating the case of the council's appointing a committee to correspond with their agent, which has procured his majesty's disapprobation of their conduct, did not justice require the communication of it to the council for their observations on it, that from both together (if it was needful any representation should have been made on that head) his majesty might have had the means of forming a true judgment concerning it? and does not justice require a similar proceeding in all representations, on which are to be grounded any instructions that shall tend to lessen the rights of either house, or any other way affect the interests of the province?

On this occasion it is obvious to observe, that within these few years the ministry seem to have considered the governors of the province, not as crown officers with commissions under the great seal, but as officers within their department and under their direction. This remarkably appeared in the administration of governor Bernard, who very probably was the means of it; for there is reason to suppose, and his letters shew it, that he laid a plan for depriving Americans in general, and this province in particular, of their liberties; and being a volunteer in the executing it, in order to secure himself, seems to have procured from the ministry letters of instruction from time to time, as he had occasion for them; whereby, without giving the province an opportunity of being heard, its rights, interests and character have been greatly injured. And as the same mode of proceeding has been continued, there is the same reason to complain of it. But it is humbly hoped from the goodness and justice of his majesty, and the distinguished virtues of the earl of Dartmouth, (his majesty's minister for the American department) that this province will be made happy by a removal of all its grievances.

In the mean time the board are affected with the deepest concern, that any part of their conduct should be disapproved by his majesty; but they humbly trust, that when his majesty shall be informed of the reasons on which it is grounded, it will notwithstanding be the object of his gracious approbation.

The ADDRESS of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, to his Excellency Governor HUTCHINSON.

May it please your Excellency,

YOUR speech to both houses at the opening of this session has been duly considered in the house of representatives.

The equitable adjustment of the disputes which have subsisted between the English inhabitants of the town of Edgartown, and the Indians of Martha's Vineyard, respecting their claim to the island Chappoquiddeck, had the particular attention of the two houses of this assembly in the last session. A committee was then appointed to repair to the place in the recess of the court, and report the circumstances of that affair. Their report is daily expected, and we trust that the difference will be settled to the reasonable satisfaction of the Indians before the close of the present session.

With pleasure we hear from your excellency, that there is reason to expect his majesty's confirmation of the settlement of the Western line of this province, where it is bounded on the Eastern line of the province of New-York. This settlement, not only tends to bring to an issue, a dispute which has been the source of much mischief, but also to establish harmony between his majesty's colonies; upon which their own safety and welfare, as well as the interest of Great-Britain, at this juncture more especially, so much depends.

It affords great satisfaction to this house, to find, that his majesty has been pleased to put an end to an undue claim heretofore made by the governors of this province; grounded upon a supposition, that the consent of the chair was necessary to the validity of the judicial acts of the governor and council, whereby their proceedings, when sitting as the supreme court of probate, and as the court for determining in cases of marriage and divorce, have been so often impeded. The royal order, that the governor shall acquiesce in the determination of the majority of the council, respects not the council only, but the body of the people of this province. And his majesty has therein shewn his regard to justice, as well as the interest and convenience of his subjects, in rescuing a clause in the charter from a construction, which in the opinion of this house, was repugnant to the express meaning and intent of the charter, inconsistent with the idea of a court of justice, and dangerous to the rights and property of the subject.

Your excellency is pleased to inform the two houses that you are required to signify to them his majesty's disapprobation of the appointment of committees of correspondence in various instances which sit and act during the recess of the general court by prorogation. You are not pleased to explain to us the grounds and reasons of his majesty's disapprobation; until we shall have such explanation laid before us, a full answer to this part of your speech will not be expected from us. We cannot however omit saying upon this occasion, that while the common rights of the American subjects continue to be attacked in various instances, and at times when the several assemblies are not sitting, it is highly necessary that they should correspond with each other, in order to unite in the most effectual means for the obtaining a redress of their grievances. And as the sitting of the general assemblies in this and most of the colonies depends upon the pleasure of the governors, who hold themselves under the direction of administration, it is to be expected, that the meeting of the assemblies will be so ordered, as that the intention proposed by a correspondence between them will be impracticable, but by committees to sit and act in the recess. We would moreover observe, that as it has been the practice for years past, for the governor and lieutenant governor of this province, and other officers of the crown, at all times to correspond with ministers of state, and persons of distinction and influence in the nation, in order to concert and carry on such measures of the British administration as have been deemed by the colonists to be grievous to them, it cannot be thought unreasonable or improper for the colonists to correspond with their agents, as well as with each other; to the end that their grievances may be so explained to his majesty as that in his justice he may afford them necessary relief. As this province has heretofore felt the great misfortune of the displeasure of our sovereign by means of misrepresentations, permit us further to say, there is room to apprehend that his majesty has in this instance been misinformed; and that there are good grounds to suspect that those who may have misinformed him have had in meditation further measures destructive to the colonies, which they were apprehensive would be defeated by means of committees of correspondence sitting and acting in the recess of the respective assemblies.

It must be pleasing to the good people of this province to find that the heavy debt which had been incurred by their liberal aids through the course of the late war, for the subduing his majesty's inveterate enemies, and extending his territory and dominion in America, is so nearly discharged. Whenever the house of representatives shall deem it incumbent upon them to provide for any future charges, it will be done, as it ought, by such ways and means as, after due deliberation, to them shall seem meet.

In the mean time, this house will employ the powers with which they are intrusted, in supporting his majesty's just authority in the province according to the royal charter, and in dispatching such publick business as now properly lies before us. And while we pursue such measures as tend, by God's blessing, to the redress of grievances, and to the restoration and establishment of the public liberty, we persuade ourselves that we shall at the same time, as far as in us lies, most effectually secure the tranquillity and good order of the government, and the great end for which it was instituted, the safety and welfare of the people.

ANNAPOLIS, March 3.

On Thursday evening last, the lady of the right honourable the earl of Dunmore, governor of Virginia, with ladies Catharine, Augusta, and Susanna Murray, lord Fincastle, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. John Murray, also captain Foy and his lady, embarked on board a yacht, the property of col. Lloyd, for York river, after having honoured this city with their company eleven days. On their departure they were complimented with a discharge of twenty-one guns from the battery, and the same number from the ship Annapolis, then lying in the harbour: Thomas Eden, esq; brother to his excellency our governor, accompanied them to the exterior bounds of this province, and left them below Smith's Point at eleven o'clock on Friday morning, with a fair wind, and a probability of arriving at York on that evening.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Ship Totness, John Hudson, from Liverpool.
Schooner Lemuel, James Armour, from Hispaniola.
Schooner Manchester, William Tuck, from Salem.
Sloop Grampus, John Brackett, from Boston.
Ship Kitty, Joseph Mullet, from London.
Brig Swift, George Sbraker, from Newcastle.
Schooner Betty, Silas Nowell, from Piscataqua.
Schooner Sally, Nathaniel Gray, from Boston.
Brig Lord North, Leonard Jehan, from Guernsey.

CLEARED,

Schooner Liberty, William Powell, for Virginia.

March 2, 1774.

TO be sold a likely young country born negro fellow, aged twenty-six years, has had the small pox and measles, he has always been very healthy; any person in want, may depend he is well qualified for any sort of plantation work; for further particulars apply to Mr. Allen Quin in Annapolis.

THE managers of the Chester-Town lottery for repairing the town wharf, erecting ferry stairs, and building a market house, inform the public that, owing to the severity of the weather, and several unavoidable delays in forwarding tickets to those gentlemen whose names are mentioned in the scheme for the disposal of them, a considerable number of the tickets still remain on hand; for which reason they are obliged to postpone the drawing of the lottery to the second day of May next.

In the mean time the managers hope that every one who is desirous of promoting the public good, will assist in carrying this scheme into execution. And they flatter themselves, that those who are actuated only by motives of self interest, will not lose the opportunity of adventuring their money in this lottery, in which they will have so fair a chance of receiving it again with ample interest.

Annapolis, February 28, 1774.

THE subscribers being fully authorized by general letter of attorney, dated November 23, 1773, to receive, collect, and sue for, all debts due in this province, to Mr. John Buchanan, merchant in London; and Messrs John Buchanan and son, desire all persons indebted as aforesaid, to make speedy payment, and all persons having demands, as creditors of Mr. John Buchanan, or Messrs John Buchanan and son, are also desired to give speedy notice thereof to the subscribers.

DANIEL DULANY,
JAMES DICK,
ANTHONY STEWART.

Anne-Arundel county, March 1774.

WHERRAS I have several times received damages by sundry persons driving their carts and waggons through my plantation; this is to forewarn all persons whatever, from driving their carts or waggons through my plantation, any further than along the public road, from the northern bridge, by Mr. Brice Worthington's mill. Likewise from hunting with dogs or gun through any part of my inclosures, as by so doing, they may depend on it that they will be done by as the law directs.

FRANCIS RAWLINGS.

Annapolis, February 28, 1774.

JOHN KING, late coachman to his excellency governor Eden, takes this method of informing the public and his friends in particular, that he hath taken the ſtables belonging to Mr. John Warren, at the roſe and crown tavern in Annapolis, where he hath provided every thing that is neceſſary for the accommodation of gentlemens horſes; he has alſo provided himſelf with good ſaddle horſes, which he intends letting out; thoſe gentlemen which favour him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of his beſt endeavours to merit their approbation, as it ſhall ever be his ſtudy to pleaſe, he hopes to gain the favour of the public.

N. B. Horſes bought, ſold, or ſtand at livery.

THE ſubſcriber being now confined a languiſhing priſoner in Anne-Arundel county jail, hereby takes this method to inform his creditors, that he intends to apply to the next general aſſembly for relief.

JOSEPH HIGGINS.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Jameſon, ſen. near Bladenſburg, a ſtray dark bay gelding, about 6 or 7 years old, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a few white hairs on his back, and his near hind foot almoſt white. The owner may have him on proving property and paying charges

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Severn river, near Annapolis, February 15, 1774.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, and entered on immediately, either for ready money or long credit with paying intereſt,

FOUR hundred and fifty-one acres of land, lying in Dorcheſter county, upon Hungary river, a place famous for cattle and hogs: this land is very level, peculiarly adapted to ſmall grain and a heavy tobacco, a clayey ſoil capable of any degree of improvement, as is well known to farmers: if any purchaſer thinks proper to apply to the ſeller (who has made that delightful buſineſs of agriculture his ſtudy for ſome time paſt) he may be ſhewn implements of huſbandry for reducing the ſoil to a proper degree of fineneſs ſo as to render it capable of attracting the treaſures of the atmoſphere to ſuch a degree as to exclude the neceſſity of an artificial dunging, even for what is called a worn out ſoil. The abovementioned land as well as the land the ſubſcriber lives on, has a bad character, the former with leſs reaſon than the latter, but it may be eaſily accounted for by a thinking man who is acquainted with the method of culture, practiſed by thoſe who live on, and adjacent to the ſaid land. The planters there, or rather fiſhmongers (for nature is ſo kind to them they need not ſtudy agriculture to procure a belly full) are wedded to the cuſtom of plowing with a fluke, having a wing on each ſide, and a long ſnout in the front, which forms the land into pyramidical ridges, expoſing a double ſurface to the exhalation of the ſun, which is very great in June and July; thus they contribute to the flight of that vegetable food each day at noon, which is by a kind providence thrown into their fields the preceding evening for the nouriſhment of the earth's inhabitants; ſtrange! that the ſucceſs of theſe people ſhould found the common opinion of the value of theſe lands; it would aſtoniſh an Engliſhman a proficient in farming, to hear of a light ſand any where between the Bay and Patowmack, ſelling for ten times the ſum per acre, as the land acroſs the bay on the ſhore ſide, in a place known to yield proviſion for cattle and hogs through the winter from the great marſhes without their being beholden to their maſters; there have been ſome late inſtances of the lands on the Weſtern Shore, that lay 20 or 30 miles from the capital, and off from the water, ſelling much higher than that near it, and on the water. For what? Why neceſſity makes thoſe from the water cultivate with their eyes open, and the ſport of fiſhing and fowling make thoſe on the water work blind folded; therefore cannot afford to give ſo much. The ſubſcriber lives on one of theſe miſerable places, according to common report, and like his fellow mortals on Hungary river, has the misfortune to be placed among fiſh, oiſters, and wild ducks; notwithſtanding he draws a comfortable living for a large family of ſmall children, though moſt of his predeceſſors, ſportſmen undoubtedly, had the ſame antipathy to a ſheriff or conſtable, as a rat has to a boar cat; hence the ſmall value of land on the water. To conclude, the ſeller will undertake to inſure ſucceſs to any purchaſer (well knowing the ſuperior quality of clay to all other ſoils) that will apply to and follow the directions of

3w NATHAN WATERS.

February 14, 1774.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber at public ſale, on Wedneſday the 16th of March 1774, at Calvert county court-houſe, and at the ſubſcriber's dwelling-houſe, in Anne-Arundel county, on the Friday following, viz.

ABOUT two hundred acres of land in Calvert-county, adjoining to the land of Mr. William Harris, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, and tobacco-houſe, the land is level and well-timbered, lately the property of Mr. Stephen Steward; And about one hundred acres of land lying in Anne-Arundel county, called Jerrico, where the ſubſcriber now lives, and ſundry houſhould furniture, horſes and hogs, for ſterling caſh, bills of exchange, or current money, to be paid to Mr. Stephen Steward who will attend the ſale.

WILLIAM CARR.

TO BE LET ON CHARTER TO EUROPE,

A Ship of 440 hogſheads of tobacco burden, now in the country: Alſo a ſhip of 550 hogſheads, expected in March. For terms apply to Mr. Colin Campbell, Annapolis.

January 26, 1774.

To be ſold by public Vendue, on Friday the 11th day of March next, at the ſubſcriber's houſe in Kent county Maryland, near Cheſter-Town,

NINE Negro ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, and boys, one of the men a miller, one a waggoner, one a farmer, and another a ſailor; the women have been uſed to both houſe and plantation buſineſs. Alſo horſes, cattle, farming utenſils, and two pair of excellent mill-ſtones; one pair Cologn, the other Brandy-wine; ſix months credit will be given on giving bond with ſecurity, the above are part of the effects of Frederick Perkins, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

ISAAC PERKINS, Adminiſtrator.

February 12, 1774.

INOCULATION.

PERFORMED in the moſt ſafe and approved method, practiſed in Great-Britain and Ireland, by Dr. Robert Lemmon, lately arrived form the city of Dublin; who after ſeveral years practice in phyſic in general, and inoculation, in particular, in Europe and America; as well as repeated opportunities of conſulting the moſt able practioners; propoſes to inoculate at the houſe of Mrs. Ford near Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county; where he has now carried a ſet through the ſmall pox by inoculation, and where ſuitable attendance is provided, at the trifling expence of two moidores, including board and attendance. Incouraged by his former as well as his preſent ſucceſs; he doubts not but his patients in general, as uſual, ſhall paſs through ſo much dreaded a diſorder, with little or no more confinement to bed than in health, without any prejudice to the moſt delicate conſtitution, or leaving any virulent remains, which too frequently happens in the hand of the injudicious. As the doctor is not determined to remain long in this country, he recommends it to all who deſire to paſs over the diſeaſe with ſafety, ſpeedily to apply to him at Mrs. Ford's, where they ſhall be treated with the utmoſt integrity, by their humble ſervant,

ROBERT LEMMON.

Annapolis, February 23, 1774.

Juſt imported, from LONDON, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber,

A Parcel of healthy indented ſervants, among which are ſome valuable tradeſmen, conſiſting of carpenters, cabinet-makers, ſawyers, ſhoe-makers, blackſmiths, tailors, gunſmiths, bricklayers, hatters, butchers, farmers, labourers, and a few ſervant women: alſo a quantity of the beſt powder blue, wig powder, and black pins for hair.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. To be ſold, at public vendue, on Wedneſday the 20th of April next, a quantity of elegant mahogany Furniture, conſiſting of Tall Boys, Deſk Tables, and neat fluted Bedſteads, by W. W.

February 24, 1774.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber at his ſtore in Annapolis, fine hyſon tea, London double refined loaf ſugar, Weſt-India cotton, melaſſes, good country ſole and upper leather.

THOMAS HYDE.

JUST imported, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber at Annapolis, a parcel of very fine Barbados rum.

WILLIAM POTTS.

TO be rented or leaſed for a term of years, the tavern and public houſes at Newport, near Pile's warehouſe, Charles county; the above place is moſt commodiouſly ſituated, either for the publican or retailers buſineſs, there being no ſtore or public houſe within ſeveral miles of the place; for terms, apply to the ſubſcriber living near the premiſes.

J. PARNHAM

THE creditors of Richard Dorſey are deſired to attend at the houſe of Cornelius Garretſon, on the Wedneſday of the enſuing March court, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with their claims properly atteſted; as there will then be propoſals made to the ſaid creditors.

THERE is at the plantation of Mary Dorſey, widow of Caleb, near Annapolis, a ſtray bright bay mare colt, about 3 years old next ſpring, docked, and has no perceivable brand, 13 hands and an inch high, a natural trotter, and appears never to have been backed. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

February 23, 1774.

THERE is at the plantation of Hugh Merriken, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay gelding, about 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, he is a natural pacer, ſhod before, ſwitch tail, hanging mane, has no perceivable brand. The owner is deſired to take him away, on proving property, and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Edward Thomas, living in Queen-Anne's county, a black ſtray mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, paces a ſlow travel, appears to be under ten years old. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, December 7, 1773.

THE ſubſcriber being poſſeſſed of more houſes and lots in this city than are neceſſary for the accommodation of his own family, is willing to diſpoſe of one or more of them to any perſon that is willing to purchaſe. For further particulars enquire of tf JOHN CAMPBELL.

WANTED,

AS AN APPRENTICE,

BY THE PRINTERS HEREOF,

A BOY THAT CAN READ WELL.

ANY gentleman, who is qualified to teach the claſſicks, by applying to the viſitors of King Williams ſchool, in the city of Annapolis, will be treated with on the following terms. His annual ſtipend to be £.55 ſterling certain, and £.5 currency to be paid by each ſcholar in the latin ſchool: to a perſon, who ſhall be capable of diſcharging the office of uſher, will be given £.30 ſterling per annum certain, and £.2:10 currency paid by each ſcholar as abovementioned: to a ſcribe who can teach Engliſh, writing, and arithmetick, will be given £.6 ſterling certain per annum, with every advantage ariſing from the ſcholars he inſtructs, and liberty to make his own bargain with their parents. There are very good apartments in the houſe, beſides thoſe appropriated for the uſe of the ſcholars with a good kitchen and cellar: theſe being entirely for the uſe of the maſter, will render it a very comfortable place of reſidence. Any engagements the viſitors enter into, cannot take place till the 3d day of April next, and to prevent trouble, it is to be hoped that no perſons will make application who are not properly qualified to fill the abovementioned ſtations.

Signed by order,

JOHN DUCKETT, regiſter.

Annapolis, December 8, 1773.

PRYSE and PARKER,

COACH and COACH HARNESS MAKERS from London,

TAKE this method to acquaint the public, that they have juſt furniſhed themſelves with a large quantity of the beſt materials for the coach-making buſineſs, which they now carry on, in all its various branches, at their ſhop juſt without the Town-gate, oppoſite the ſmith's ſhop; and flatter themſelves they can give as great ſatisfaction to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to favour them with their commands as any of the trade, as they have had many years experience in the moſt eminent and approved of ſhops in London. All orders ſhall be punctually executed on the ſhorteſt notice and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Said Pryſe carries on the ſaddlers and harneſs-making buſineſs as uſual, and hopes, from his conſtant endeavours to oblige, for a continuance of encouragement from the public.

St. Mary's county, Jan. 1, 1774.

THE partnerſhip of Hawkins and O'Neill being diſſolved, all perſons indebted to them are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be ſued without reſpect to perſons.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

THREE hundred acres of patent land, and about thirty acres leaſed land for ninety-nine years, all joined together, lying in Baltimore county, about ten miles from Buſh-Town, on the main road that goes from Buſh to York-Town, Pennſylvania, about twelve miles from Joppa, and about eighteen from Baltimore-Town; the land is good, and will ſuit either for farming, or planting tobacco; it is likewiſe well ſituated for a tavern or ſtore, as it lies on the main road that all the waggons from the upper mills go to Baltimore-Town, and joins the land of Mr. Abraham Whitaker, where he now lives, who is building and letting lots to ſeveral people for keeping taverns and ſtores; it is well adapted for ſuch buſineſs, as it lies in the heart of a ſettlement where there are large quantities of wheat made, and many merchant mills convenient; there are on the land two ſmall plantations; on one of them a ſmall dwelling houſe in middling good repair, a good barn, and a large apple orchard of good fruit and bears well; on the other place there is a middling good large dwelling houſe in pretty good repair, and other convenient houſes, and a ſmall apple orchard of good fruit; there likewiſe may be made meadow enough to ſupport the place with hay, without much trouble. Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe, may ſee the above land by applying to Mr. Abraham Whitaker, or the ſubſcriber.——Likewiſe to be ſold, a large two ſtory brick dwelling houſe in the town of Joppa, on a water lot, the houſe is almoſt new, has four rooms on a floor, and eight fire places, cellars under the whole, and a neat ſtore made of one of the rooms, which is quite private from the other part of the houſe, and now rented to Walter Tolley, jun. Eſq; Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the aforeſaid houſe and lot, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living in the fork of Gunpowder, near Joppa. The title of the whole indiſputable.

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by the ſubſcriber living on the plantation of Mrs. Mary Dorſey, widow of Caleb, in Anne-Arundel county; a red and white ſteer, has a hole in each of his ears and cropped, with two under cuts. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

FRANCIS GORDEN.

WANTED,

A PERSON that can write a good ſtrong hand, and otherwiſe qualified to act as a clerk in the commiſſary's office; apply to

ELIE VALLETTE, Reg.

TO be ſold a ſchoolmaſter an indented ſervant, that has got 2 years and 6 months to ſerve; for terms, apply to John Hammond near Annapolis.

N, B. He is ſold for no fault, any more then we are done with him, he can learn book-keeping, and is an exceeding good ſcholar.

Annapolis, February 16, 1774.

FOR LONDON,

THE brigantine Peggy Stewart, Richard Jackſon maſter, will be at Selby's landing on Patuxent river, by the 1ſt of March next; ready to take on board tobacco, at ſeven pounds per ton, conſigned to Wallace, Davidſon and Johnſon; thoſe of their friends who incline to take the advantage of an early market, are requeſted to have their tobacco ready with a view of diſpatching her.

February 8, 1774.

Will be expoſed at public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday the fifteenth of March next

SIX hundred acres of land lying in Frederick county on Linganore, within one mile of a merchant and ſaw mill, and about twelve miles from Frederick town; there are on ſaid land, about ſeventy acres of meadow land, not inferior to any in this prorince; about thirty or forty acres have been cleared, ditched, and under good fence; the ſoil exceeding fertile and well adapted for planting or farming: there are on the premiſes two good tobacco houſes, a dwelling houſe 16 by 20, with a ſtone chimney planked above and below, and ſundry other buiidings; a ſmall apple and cherry orchard, and is a noted fine place for range, any perſon inclinable to purchaſe at private ſale, are deſired to apply before the day of ſale.

Alſo to be ſold on Tueſday the 16th of March next, the houſes and lot lying at Elk Ridge landing, any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, are deſired to apply to Mr. Nicholas Dorſey on the premiſes.

BENJAMIN DORSEY.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774

THE ſubſcriber's ſalary being leſſened in value almoſt one half by an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, for the ſupport of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it neceſſary for the ſupport of his family and other purpoſes, to join to his miniſterial office ſome other buſineſs. He has therefore opened a grammar ſchool at his houſe in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their ſons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the beſt manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greateſt care taken of them.

tf ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, January 5, 1774.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, for ready money, or one year's credit, on giving bond upon intereſt, with good ſecurity.

TWO tracts of land, called Foothold, and Friendſhip, lying contiguous to each other, containing two hundred and ninety-five acres, lying on the ſouth ſide of Magotty-river, within five miles of Annapolis; Alſo a tract of land called the mountains of Wales, containing four hundred acres, lying on the north-ſide of Magotty-river, within three miles of Magotty ferry. The above lands are well timbered, wooded, and watered, and beautifully ſituated on the river, with ſome cultivations and inprovements, they rent for twenty-four pounds per year, are clear of incumbrance, (except the tenants leaſes, which will expire the thirtieth of November next) and the title indiſputable. W. WORTHINGTON.

December 15, 1773

WENT away about ten days ago from the houſe of the ſubſcriber in the city of Annapolis, a young mulatto woman, called Moll or Polly, about twenty three years of age, thin and low in ſtature; ſhe is ſuppoſed to be ſecreted either on the north ſide of Severn or elſewhere, by a negro man of Mr. John Briee's, called Paul, with which negro ſhe keeps company: if any perſon except the negro aboyementioned will bring the ſaid mulatto woman to the ſubſcriber, they ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their trouble, and whoever harbours or entertains her ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law.

tf CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

December 7, 1773.

To be leaſed for a term of years,

THE WINDMILL and GRANARY in the city of Annapolis. For Terms apply to

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME,
or
DANIEL DULANY, junior.

N. B. If not leaſed between this and April next they will be offered for ſale.

WANTED for Charles county free ſchool, a maſter capable of teaching the languages, writing and arithmetic, ſuch a one by applying to the viſitors, will meet with encouragement.

The SHIP ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 10, 1774.

CAPTAIN EDEN takes this Method of informing his Friends in Patuxent, that, in compliance with the requeſt of many of them, he intends to carry her round to Benedict next month, in order to remove the apprehenſions they ſeemed to have, of too long a water carriage for their tobacco in ſmall craft; and begs that, in order to prevent any unneceſſary delays, thoſe whom he may not have an opportunity of ſeeing, or applying to, will leave their notes for the tobacco intended for him with the inſpectors of the different warehouſes; and alſo any orders for goods they may want from England, by the return of the ſhip, in the latter part of the ſummer. Inſurance is ordered, and ſhall be inſerted in the bills of lading of thoſe who do not deſire to the contrary.

His correſpondents, in other parts of the province, who are deſirous of getting their tobacco home by this opportunity to a very early market, are requeſted to give him timely notice, when and where it is ready, in order that he may ſend craft. But if it ſhould be convenient for them to ſend it by their own veſſels, or to hire any upon the ſpot, he will acknowledge their taking that trouble as an additional favour, and will pay the uſual freights on the delivery thereof on board the ſhip at Annapolis, where ſhe will continue 3 or 4 weeks from this date, or afterwards in Patuxent.

The accounts of ſales for the laſt voyage are daily expected.

LAND TO BE SOLD.

TWO tracts of land at the mouth of Connecocheague, containing five hundred thirty-three acres and three quarters of an acre, which I purchaſed at the ſale of the manor, whereon Mr. Minor keeps public houſe, and where my brother George lived; whereon is a houſe two ſtorie high with brick chimnies, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouſes, &c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to ſupport it for many, many years. But it is ſo well known to every Jerſey or Pennſylvania man, who ever went to the ſouthward to look out for land for his children, that there is no occaſion to ſay one word in praiſe of it. Whoever buys it ſhall have poſſeſſion of it next fall, time enough to put a crop of winter grain in the ground.

tf DAVID ROSS.

December 14, 1773

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Sunday laſt, a ſervant man, named Thomas Hall, a carver by trade: had on, a Wilton cloth coat of a reddiſh colour, one frock of dark coloured fuſtian, waiſtcoat of the ſame, new buckſkin breeches, ribbed worſted ſtockings, and ſilver buckles; he wears his own hair which is curled at the ears and clubbed behind, is about five feet nine inches high, ſlim made, pitted with the ſmall-pox. The indenture he ſigned in London was given up to him and a diſcharge, after which he executed another indenture, by which he was to be allowed in conſideration of his former ſervice, wages after the rate of ten ſhillings per week till the expiration of his time, which would have been in September next: maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to carry him out of the country; and whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſhall receive five pounds reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges. WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creak, on the 17th inſt. at night, a convict ſervant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the weſt of England, a ſpare ſlim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, ſhort black hair, and has loſt one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white ſhirts, two pair of ſtockings and ſhoes, and a new felt hat; it's poſſible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a ſum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overſeer on the above-ſaid plantation, or to the ſubſcriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, ſhall have the above reward for their trouble, beſides what the law allows, paid by tf HENRY RIDGELY.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Molly and Betſey, Captain Nicholſon, from London, and to be ſold, by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore on the dock, in Annapolis, on very reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

A NEAT and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods.

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

A PARCEL of MENS NEAT SHOES for SALE at the PRINTING OFFICE.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, ſtay makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have juſt imported from London a large quantity of the beſt materials for carrying on the ſtay-making buſineſs, and are now removed into the houſe where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their cuſtomers and others in either of the above branches of buſineſs will be thankfully received and ſpeedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are deſired to ſend the caſh for ſuch goods as they may be pleaſed to order.

Annapolis, Jan. 26, 1774.

RAN away laſt Sunday night from the ſubſcriber, one William Quelch, an old, tall, ſlim made fellow, ſtoops when he walks, and wears his own gray hair: had on when he went away a whitiſh coloured kerſey jacket, old leather breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, white ſtockings, old ſhoes new ſoaled, and an old felt hat. He ſtole and carried away with him a white ſhirt, a check ditto, a pair of new ſhoes, four pair of ſtockings, a veſt with the fore parts made of blue hair ſhag, a ſmall ſilver watch, maker's name John Roberts, London, No. 7677, a pair of handſome ſilver buckles carved, a ſet ſtock-buckle marked M B, a ſet broach, a ſilver dollar that has been attempted to be cut in two and not done, with other ſmall money not known what, and ſeveral other things too tedious to mention. He ſerved the latter part of his time with Capt. John Ireland on Elk-Ridge. Whoever will take up ſaid fellow and ſecure him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive three pounds reward, paid by

ISAAC M'HARD.

Piſcataway, Jan 1, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber having furniſhed himſelf with materials for carrying on the ſtaymaking buſineſs, hopes for the encouragement from ladies and others for their orders for ſtays, which they may depend on having executed in the beſt and neateſt manner, neweſt faſhion, and on the ſhorteſt notice. The buſineſs being carried on under the direction of Richard Littlemore, who carried on buſineſs for Mr. Charles Wallace in Annapolis for ſeveral years, and theſe laſt ſeven years for Mr. Alexander Ferguſon, and of late for his widow in London-Town,

CHARLES LANSDALE.

N. B. I ſtill continue to ride as a by-poſt from Leonard-Town St. Mary's county to Annapolis, orders may be left at the following places, viz. Leonard-Town; Mr. James Jordan's; Wiccomoco; Chaptico; Newport; Allen's-Freſh; Port-Tobacco; Upper Marlborough; Queen-Anne; Bladenſburg; George-Town; at the Printing-Office, Annapolis; with Mr. Levi Grooms, poſt-rider from Frederickſburg to Annapolis; and at the ſubſcriber's houſe, Piſcataway; at which places the ſtays will be left agreeable to direction. C. L.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Poplar Spring Chapel, in Anne Arundel county, an Iriſh convict ſervant, named Lawrence Connolly, about eighteen years old, ſwarthy complexion, ſlim made, ſpeaks much in that dialect: had on and took with him, a blue coat and waiſtcoat double breaſted, white ſhirt, worſted ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a Carolina felt hat.——Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and delivers him to Charles Porter, overſeer on ſaid plantation, or the ſubſcriber living on Elk-Ridge, ſhall receive as a reward twenty ſhillings if taken twenty miles from home, thirty ſhillings if thirty miles, forty ſhillings if forty miles, and three pounds if out of the province, beſides what the law allows.

JOHN DORSEY.

Piſcataway, Jan. 1, 1774.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. Carne, in Piſcataway town, on the third Monday in March next, agreeable to an act of aſſembly,

THE following tracts or parcels of land, lying within a mile or two of the ſaid town, adjoining to each other, viz. part of Hawkins's lot, 184 acres; Something, 49 acres; Merry-Thought, 45 acres; part of God's-Gift, 117½ acres: the whole containing 390½ acres of good well timbered land; good orchards of peaches and apples, and other conſiderable improvements; likewiſe 16 acres of land in the ſaid town of Piſcataway, being part of a tract of land called Hazard and Never Fear, with conſiderable improvements on it. And on the fourth Monday in March next will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. Peter Croft's in Frederick-Town, part of a tract or parcel of land called John and Priſcilla, containing 62½ acres. I ſhall attend two days preceding each day's ſale, on the ſaid lands, in order to ſhew them to the purchaſers. Six months credit will be given for one half the purchaſe money, upon giving bond and unqueſtionable ſecurity, to

ts GEORGE F. HAWKINS.

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